The People's Korea

No. 291 EVERY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1966 (1961年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

20th Birthday of Kim Il Sung Univ. Marked

The 20th founding day of the Kim Il Sung University was grandly celebrated at a meeting held on Sept. 30 in Pyongyang, in presence of Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun, according to information from Pyongyang.

The meeting hall, the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, was packed to capacity by faculty members, students and graduates of the University, responsible persons of the Party and Government organs, men of press and culture, representatives of social organizations and members of the Academies of Sciences.

The platform at the meeting to mark the 20th founding day of the Kim Il Sung University held on Sept. 30 in Pyongyang

Forming the platform together with Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun were First Vice-premier Kim Il; Pak Keum Chul and Li Hyo Soon, Vice-chairmen of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee; Hong Myung Hi, Vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Vice-premiers Nam Il and Li Jong Ok and many other leaders.

At the meeting, President Choi Yong Kun conveyed a joint congratulatory message of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the SPA and the Cabinet of the DPRK.

The congratulatory message said that the Kim Il Sung University made a great contribution to forming the solid ranks of national cadres who are capable of handling state affairs and running the socialist economy on their own and made great exploits in rapidly developing science, education and culture of the country.

Rector Hwang Jang Yup made a report reviewing the the path traversed by the University in the past 20 years.

After the meeting, Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and Government leaders saw a colourful art performance given by students of the University.

Korean Leaders Greet Chinese National Day

On the occasion of the 17th founding anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic, Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, sent a joint cable of felicitations to Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the CPR, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the CPR.

Selected Works of Kim Il Sung Published in Japan

The first volume of the two-volume selected works of Kim Il Sung translated by the translation committee of selected works of Kim Il Sung under the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party came off the press recently in Japan.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Flays Jap. Gov't for Sending 4 Crew to S. Korea

PYONGYANG, Sept. 29 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued the following statement on Sept. 29 in connection with the criminal act of the Japanese Government which transferred some of the crewmen of the "Pyungsin No. Z4-034," a fishing boat of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the South Korean authorities: **(See editorial on page 2 and further related stories on page 3)**

The Japanese Government, which is illegally detaining in Shimonoseki Port, Japan, the "Pyungysin No. Z4-034," a fishing boat belonging to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and its crew, committed the unpardonable criminal act of transferring some of the crewmen of our side to the puppet clique of South Korea on Sept. 28 after weaving all sorts of political intrigues.

This is a most flagrant violation of publicly recognized international law and international practices and an open act of hostility toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Korean people and the DPRK Government cannot repress surging indignation at this criminal act of the Japanese Government and sternly denounce it.

The authorities concerned of the DPRK have time and again demanded the earliest return to our Republic of the "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" and its entire crew.

Political parties, public organizations and people of all strata of Japan and the fair public opinion of the world also strongly demanded the immediate return of the fishing boat and its crew to the DPRK.

But the Japanese authorities, ignoring this, held up the fishing boat "Pyungsin" No. Z4-034," and arrested and detained its crewmen and even committed bestial outrages against them, treating them as criminals.

The Japanese authorities have no right whatsoever to detain the "Pyungsin No. Z4-034," interrogate or try its crewmen.

According to the "Convention on the Hign Seas" and the principle of flagship, only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has the right to deal with the question of the "Pyungsin No. Z4-034 and its crew.

Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities not only arrested and are detaining the crew of the "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" but also handed over some of them to the South Korean puppet clique. This is a grave challenge to international law and international practices and is an entirely unjust act.

The Japanese Government has a sinister political plot behind the transfer of some crewmen to the South Korean puppet clique.

This proves that the Sato Government is using the "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" case as a political counter for flattering U.S. imperialism, its master, tightening its compact with the Pak Jung Hi clique and stepping up reinvasion into South Korea.

The above criminal act of the Japanese authorities shows to the world that the Sato Government stoops to grovel even before a puppet clique like Pak Jung Hi completely forsaken by the South Korean people.

The Japanese Government has committed another indelible crime against the Korean people in connection with the "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" case.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people sternly warn that they will never overlook the crime of the Japanese Government which has unwarrantedly transferred some crewmen of the "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" to the South Korean puppet clique.

The Japanese Government authorities had better look straight at the reality and not run wild.

The Japanese Government will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences that may arise from its criminal act of having illegally handed over some crewmen of the "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" to the South Korean puppet clique.

CHONGRYUN's Statement

In connection with the unlawful surrender of the four fishermen of the DPRK to South Korea on Sept. 28, the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) issued a statement.

The statement denounced the delivery of the four fishermen to South Korea as "the most wanton violation of international law and international practices and a grave infringement of sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

The statement also condemned the Japanese authorities for utilizing the DPRK fishermen as a bait in their political dealings with the South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique.

Pointing out that the Japanese authorities' surrender of the four crewmen to the Pak Jung Hi clique constitutes an undisguised expression of hostility against the DPRK, the statement declared that the Japanese Government should be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Congratulatory Group of Koreans in Japan Arrives in Pyongyang

A congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan arrived in Pyongyang on Sept. 28 to attend the Conference of the Korean Workers' Party.

A congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan arrived in Pyongyang on Sept. 28 by train to attend the forthcoming Conference of the Korean Workers' Party, KCNA reported. The congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan had arrived in Chongjin from Japan on Sept. 25 aboard the 141st repatriation ship.

The four-member group is headed by Ro Byung Woo, Vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

At the Pyongyang railway station, the group was welcomed by many highly-placed Korean leaders and a large number of working people in Pyongyang.

U.S. Troops Under U.N. Mantle Must Get Out

The United States intends to keep for ever at Panmunjom (a point on the military demarcation line) the U.N. flag which has been abused for its aggressive aim. This is why they are scheming to lay again the "Korean question" before the U.N. General Assembly at its 21st session.

In the past 13 years since the truce in Korea the U.S. imperialists have tried to justify their occupation of South Korea and new war provocations there under the mask of the U.N. flag. At this moment, too, they are aggravating tension in South Korea.

Ever since the second U.N. General Assembly in 1947 they have been illegally discussing the "Korean question" and adopting "resolutions," as if it were an annual event, to cover up their aggressive acts. Under the cloak of the United Nations they rigged up the puppet regime in South Korea and provoked the war of aggression in Korea.

The "U.N. forces" stationed in South Korea today are nothing but U.S. imperialist aggressive troops. At the time when the United States unleashed the war of aggression in Korea, the U.S. imperialists disguised their troops as the "U.N. forces." They did it in a cunning way.

To extend their colonial rule to North Korea, they instigated the Syngman Rhee clique to provoke the war on June 25, 1950, and a few days later brought in their own troops to take part in it under the U.N. flag.

The then U.S. President Truman had ordered the U.S. ground, naval and air forces to launch an armed aggression against Korea before the United States forced a resolution upon the United Nations. That is to say, the order came at 12 hours, June 27, 1950, whereas the U.N. Security Council which adopted the "resolution" on armed intervention opened at 15 minutes, 15 hours that day. As was testified afterwards by the "U.N. commander" MacArthur at a Senate hearing, the U.S. troops had been in action already 12 hours before the U.N. resolution and everything that he did was under over-all control of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (United States). Thus, the United States, using the label of the "U.N. forces," did everything on its own accord, unencumbered by the U.N. Charter. The appointment of the "U.N. commander" and all the operations were done in this way.

The Security Council "resolutions" itself was illegal, because it was fabricated by the United States without the participation of the Soviet and Chinese representatives, its permanent members, not to speak of the representative of the Korean people, the party concerned.

In the Korean War, the "U.N. forces," mainly the U.S. troops, massacred the Korean people using napalm bombs, poison gas and bacteriological weapons and tried to occupy the whole of Korea. But in the end, they bent their knees before the Korean people and signed the Armistice Agreement which provides that all he foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea and the Korean question be solved in a peaceful way.

Nevertheless, the U.S. troops are still hanging on under the name of "U.N. forces." At present, 60,000 U.S. troops, or more than half of the U.S. army in the Pacific region, are stationed in South Korea.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops is the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people and the main obstacle to the self-dependent unification of Korea.

Facts prove that the U.S. imperialists have abused, and are abusing, the U.N. flag in implementing their policy of aggression on Korea.

In the light of the U.N. Charter which lays down the principle of noninterference in internal affairs of other countries, the U.N. has no right whatsoever to discuss the Korean question. The Korean question is a question of unifying a temporarily divided country and is an internal affair which must be solved by the Korean people themselves on the principle of national self-determination.

Moreover, the U.N. has lost even its moral authority to concern itself with the Korean question, being reduced to a belligerent in the Korean War by the United States.

The U.N. should no longer be abused in carrying out the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression on Korea. The U.N. must boycott the "Korean question," which U.S. imperialism is again going to bring up at the current session. The U.N. must revoke immediately all the unlawful resolutions on the "Korean question" adopted under the pressure of the United States and take measures for withdrawing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and all other foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the cloak of "U.N. forces."

At the same time, the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," which serves to veil the U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy in South Korea and justify the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops, must be dissolved at once.

GDR Foreign Ministry Against U.N. Debate of Korean Issue

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic declared on Sept. 22 that the Government of the GDR supports the just demand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and its proposal on the peaceful unification of Korea.

The GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman said:

The United States has requested the placing of the "Korean question" on the agenda of the 21st U.N. General Assembly, thus once again disclosing its opposition to the just solution of the Korean question.

The proposal of the DPRK Government is a realistic basis for the peaceful unification of Korea. The "Korean question" cannot be put on the U.N. agenda, for it is an internal affair of the Korean people.

Czech. Foreign Minister Demands U.S. Withdrawal from S. Korea

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Vaclav David declared that "the United Nations let its prestige be gravely impaired by allowing the United States to abuse its name in occupying militarily the southern half of Korea and obstruct the endeavours of the Korean people to unify their country and shape their destiny by themselves."

The Czechoslovak Foreign Minister said so at a press interview with a Czeteka reporter before leaving for New York to attend the 21st U.N. General Assembly.

He said at the interview:

"Therefore, we regard the July 21 memorandum of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea demanding the withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea as a very realistic and true appeal for solving the abnormal present situation."

EDITORIAL

Illegal Action of Japanese Authorities

As was already reported, while catching fish, the dragnet "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" of the Sinuiju Fishery Office of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was compelled by an accident to reach Shimonoseki Port on Sept. 17.

In this connection, the authorities concerned of the DPRK sent telegrams to their Japanese counterparts, requesting them to send back the vessel and all its crewmen to the DPRK as soon as possible.

Fully supporting these requests, let alone the entire Korean people, broad sections of the Japanese people and the world public strongly demanded that the Japanese Government immediately return the fishing boat and all its crewmen to the DPRK.

Nevertheless, far from giving any reply to the DPRK authorities concerned, the Japanese Government has been hell-bent on abusing the case as a bait in political dealings with the South Korean puppet clique.

The Japanese Government authorities not only arrested, detained and investigated on the charge of "illegal entrants" the nine crewmen forcibly taken to Japan in the hijacked fishing boat, but also inflicted collective violence upon them, completely prohibiting Korean residents in Japan from having an interview with them.

To make the matter worse, the Japaneses Government authorities did their best to harbor the four men who killed seven crewmen on the high seas, and handed them over to the Pak Jung Hi clique on Sept. 28, thus employing them as a counter in materializing their wicked political aim.

In particular, committing outrages on them, the Japanese Government authorities forcibly deported to South Korea two of them who desperately opposed being sent there.

This is a grave challenge to the Korean people and an act of violating international law and international practices.

Wholeheartedly supporting a statement of a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK issued on Sept. 29 in connection with the forcible deportation of the four crewmen to South Korea, we resolutely condemn with burning indignation the Japanese Government authorities for the criminal act.

The fishing boat "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" belongs to the DPRK and all its crewmen are citizens of the DPRK.

The "treaty on the high seas" stipulates that every country has administrative, technical and social jurisdictions over the ship flying its national flag and that criminal procedures against a ship can be taken only by the judicial or administrative organs of the state represented by its flag or the state to which the ship belongs.

Therefore, no one but the DPRK has the right to interfere in the "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" case.

The Japanese Government should have returned the vessel and all its crewmen to the DPRK in accordance with the "treaty on the high seas" and the flagship principle. This question has nothing to do with diplomatic relations or pertinent agreements.

It is a well-known fact that in the past the DPRK immediately sent back to Japan the vessels and all their crewmen which violated on many occasions the territorial waters of North Korea, although it had no diplomatic relations or pertinent agreements with Japan.

Despite this, the Japanese Government has kept the DPRK fishing boat and its crewmen under detention and transferred part of them to South Korea. This is an expression of the Japanese Government's hostile attitude toward the DPRK and a dirty act intended to attain a certain political aim.

As was made clear by the "fact-finding team on the Pyungsin No. Z4-034" consisting of representatives of the Japanese democratic organization, noted lawyers and public figures, there have been many doubts about this case from the first and we can even see through an international intrigue behind this.

Accordingly, as the days go by, the real nature of the case and the unjustifiable attitude of the Japanese Government pursuing a foul political aim have been clearly brought to light before public opinion, and consequently, the voices of the world public calling for a crystal-clear answer to this are mounting higher.

All this fact explicitly proves that the Japanese Government is using the case as a political bait to curry favor with the U.S. imperialists, its master, consolidating its collaboration with the Pak Jung Hi clique and facilitating its reinvasion of South Korea.

The criminal act conducted by the Japanese Government reveals that for the purpose of attaining its wicked political aim, it has no scruple about infringing upon international law and international etiquette.

We sternly warn that the Japanese Government should assume all responsibility for the consequences that may arise from the deportation of the four crewmen to South Korea.

At the same time, we strongly demand that the Japanese Government immediately remove all unjustifiable restrictions upon the nine crewmen, guarantee their safety and freedom and thoroughly punish persons who committed outrages to them.

We once again demand that the Japanese Government fully meet the requests made by the DPRK authorities concerned.

Koreans in Japan Protest Jap. Gov't

Several hundreds of Korean residents in Tokyo went on Sept. 28 to the Japanese Foreign and Justice Ministries and the Primie Minister's Residence to lodge a strong protest with the Japanese authorities against the illegal surrender of the four North Korean fishermen to South Korea on Sept. 28.

The Korean protesters handed over protest notes to the Japanese ministries concerned and expressed denunciation against the open violation of international law and international practices by the Japanese authorities, which refused the repeated demand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to return the fishing boat "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" and all its crewmen to the home country in accordance with international law and international practices.

The Japanese authorities, however, mobilized over 400 policemen to disperse the peaceable Korean petitioners. The Japanese policemen pounced upon the Korean protesters to do violence to them. Kicked and pushed back by force by the policemen, the Korean petitioners were driven away from the buildings of the Japanese authorities concerned.

Several hundreds of Koreans residing in the Tokyo area went on Sept. 28 to the Japanese Foreign and Justice Ministries and the Prime Minister's Residence to protest against the illegal deportation of the four North Korean fishermen to South Korea.

In defiance of the attack by the Japanese policemen, the Koreans continued protesting the illegal and political handling of the fishing boat case by the Japanese authorities.

WFDY Protests Sato Government

The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, in its Sept. 26 statement, strongly denounced the Japanese Sato Government for its unwarranted step against the fishing boat and its crewmen of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In this connection, the WFDY Bureau sent a telegram of protest to the Sato Government and condemned the Japanese authorities' unlawful detention of the ship and its crewmen.

Jap. Govt's Unlawful Delivery of N. Korean Crew

The Japanese Government authorities on Sept. 28 illegally and forcibly handed over four North Korean fishermen to the South Korean Pak Jung Hi regime despite the strong opposition of the Korean people and broad sections of the Japanese and other foreign people.

The Japanese authorities utilized the four North Korean fishermen as a bait in their political bargainings with South Korea. The Japanese authorities concerned, from beginning to end, have been plotting to hand over the four to South Korea in collaboration with the Pak Jung Hi regime. In order to send the four to South Korea, the Japanese authorities talked much about "political asylum" and protected the four murderers under the label of "political asylum."

Special attention must be paid to the fact that the Japanese Government handed over to South Korea two of the four fishermen, who opposed to going to South Korea.

It was confirmed that the two did not directly participate in the act of murder on the high seas, and the two expressed their will to go back to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The two fishermen who wanted to go to North Korea showed their intention by waving their hands from gratings in response to the encouragement of Korean compatriots outside the immigration office.

When taken to the Fukuoka Immigration Office from the Shimonoseki Immigration Office on Sept. 28, the two fishermen expressed their opposition to going to South Korea by trying to get rid of police escorts and to reach the groups of Koreans who were demanding the release of the fishermen in front of the Fukuoka Immigration Office. The two who were handicuffed and escorted by scores of policemen and immigration office guards were prevented from reaching the columns of Koreans there because of violences by heavily armed Japanese policemen and immigration office guards.

The two North Korean fishermen also expressed their will against being sent to South Korea, by strongly resisting Japanese policemen at Itazuke Airport, Fukuoka Prefecture.

That time also, they suffered again from the acts of violence by Japanese policemen and were forcibly brought to the place where the plane was awaiting them; the four seamen were escorted trebly by scores of Japanese policemen, immigration office guards and by about 30 South Korean special agents who could escort the four seamen with the permission of the Japanese authorities.

In close collaboration with the South Korean regime, the Japanese authorities forcibly and illegally sent the four North Korean fishermen to South Korea in violation not only of international law but of the elementary human rights.

In order to achieve this vicious scheme, the Japanese authorities concerned stubbornly refused the demand of CHONGRYUN and Japanese lawyers for an interview with the four fishermen. The four were denied an interview with CHONGRYUN representatives and Japanese lawyers, while a South Korean consul-general in Shimonoseki and Mindan (the Union of the ROK Residents in Japan) leaders were permitted to meet both the four and the nine. Thus, unable to contact the outside except the South Korean side, the two fishermen finally failed to find the opportunity of expressing their desire before CHONGRYUN representatives and Japanese lawyers.

Group Violence Against 9 Crew

The Japanese authorities concerned went the length of committing group violence to the nine North Korean fishermen.

On Sept. 25, hundreds of Korean compatriots in Yamaguchi and Fukuoka Prefectures gathered in front of the Shimonoseki Immigration Office where the crewmen were held in custody, and demanded the return of the fishermen and the fishing boat to the home country. The Korean petitioners demanded that their representatives be permitted to meet with the fishermen. But the demand was rejected time and again. Then, hundreds of Koreans outside the office building began singing the "Song of Marshal Kim Il Sung" to encourage the detained fishermen with voices.

With a view to preventing the North Korean fishermen from waving hands to the Koreans outside the building, the Japanese authorities concerned had surrounded the room trebly with board fences. Hearing the "Song of Marshal Kim Il Sung," the nine fishermen joined in the chorus.

Then, 12 Japanese guards lost no time in clubbing and kicking the seamen, inflicting injuries on them. Some of the seamen who were beaten with clubs, fell on the floor. The Koreans outside the building distinctly heard screams from the cell. Detained crew shouted:

"Korean compatriots in Japan! Please help us! They (Japanese immigration office guards) began committing group violence, beating us with clubs!" "Mr. Im Jong Kap fell on the floor! Mr. Li Duk Sung also fell on the floor! Others are also falling on the floor!" "Please send for a doctor quickly!" "Korean compatriots in Japan! Please make them stop the atrocities, we ask you!"

Seamen further called out.

"This is not the first, but the fourth time. (Violence was done also on 19, 22, 23.) They use violence against us. It is a hell here!"

Five of the nine crewmen were injured by the clubs of Japanese guards.

Li Dong Joon, Chief of the Organizing Department of the CHONGRYUNG Central Standing Committee, on Sept. 25 gave a press interview and denounced the group violence of the Japanese authorities against the North Korean crewmen as a wanton violation of international law and international practices and a malicious challenge to human rights.

9 Crew's Letter to Koreans in Japan

In this connection, Hyakuro Hayashi and two other Japanese lawyers on Sept. 27 met with the nine fishermen. In this interview, the three Japanese received a letter from the nine crew addressed to Korean residents in Japan. The letter which vividly exposed horrible atrocities committed by the Japanese authorities against the nine crew, said in part:

The immigration office guards continued inflicting barbarous group violence on us even on Sept. 26. They even made one of our collegues lose consciousness, by binding his neck with a belt. Furthermore, they pulled our hands willynilly and forced us to sign the "affidavits" unlawfully cooked up by them. They plucked our hair in taking photoes. We are suffering from such impermissible acts of violence.

We want to meet with CHONGRYUN representatives. We wish CHONGRYUN doctors to give us medical treatment, because injured persons are increasing among us.

Japanese Public Protest Sato Gov't

Broad sections of the Japanese people are strongly protesting against the grave illegality of the Sato Government which handed over to South Korea four of the DPRK crewmen.

In its Sept. 28 letter of protest to Prime Minister Sato, the Diet group of the Japan Communist Party said that the Sato Government's tranfer of four crewmen to South Korea was an expression of its open hostile policy toward the DPRK and a grave challenge to the Japanese and Korean peoples aspiring after genuine friendship between the two countries.

That day Koichi Yamamoto, Chief of the Japan Socialist Party's International Bureau, met Kiichi Aichi, Chief Cabinet Secretary, and lodged a strong protest in the name of his Party. He said that at the Diet the Japan Socialist Party would call the Sato Government to full account for its wanton violation of international law and international practices.

In its statement, the Japan-Korea Association demanded that the Sato Government admit its illegality in transferring the four crew to South Korea and bring them back immediately to Japan and return all the crew to the DPRK in accordance with international law and international practices.

Representatives of democratic lawyers and women's organizations and many other public organizations went to the Japanese authorities concerned and sternly protested against the illegal act of the Sato Government.

Meanwhile, representatives of five Japanese lawyers' organizations which have been engaged in a fact-finding mission on the "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" case, held a report-back meeting on Sept. 28.

At the meeting, Japanese lawyers said that the delivery of the murderers to South Korea by the Japanese authorities should be denounced as an act of violation of international law and international practices.

Shimonoseki Guard Officers Accused of Group Violence

A group of Japanese lawyers on Sept. 28 accused the guard officers of the Shimonoseki Immigration Office under the Japanese Ministry of Justice according to Article 195 of the Japanese criminal code. The guard officers were charged with group violence against the nine crewmen of the "Pyungsin No. Z4-034." The indictment bearing the signatures of 13 Japanese lawyers was drawn up on the basis of concrete information on violence and injuries which lawyers Tokuji Kameda and Hyakuro Hayashi confirmed when they met with the crewmen of the "Pyungsin No. Z4-034" on Sept. 26 and 27.

Mining Industry in North Korea

Korea is world-famous for its mineral wealth in great variety and abundance, including iron, magannese, nickel, molybedenum, cobalt, chrome, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, quicksilver, platinum, antimony, magnesite, pyrite, barytes, mica, fluorite, graphite, abestos, tungsten, alminium, uranium and coal (anthracite). The deposits of more than 320 kinds of minerals have already been confirmed, of which over 200 are commercially accepted. Among the minerals Korea possesses as underground resources there are gold, tungsten, molybedenum, magnesite, abestose, graphite, fluorite and barytes, in whose production or in the known amount of whose deposits, Korea ranks among the 10 leading countries in the world.

In Korea, various metals have been used for various goods since the ancient times. The latest edition of *Americana*, an American encyclopedia also, says in its article on Korea: "The greatest Korean invention, and one of the outstanding achievements in the history of human civilization, was the process of printing type in the world." It was in 1234.

As is well known, mining is basic to industrial progress because it alone furnishes the means in both energy and materials, for carrying on any sort of advanced industrial operations.

So, it goes without saying that the American imperialists and Japanese imperialists had and have had an eye on Korea's boundless mineral wealth. It is also clear that the U.S. imperialists started the Korean War with a view to seizing the mineral wealth only to be miserably repelled by the resolute Korean people.

Indeed, during the pre liberation years, the U.S. imperialists forcibly seized many gold mines including those at Woonsan, Daiyoodong Samsung, Sinyun and Koosung as well as major gold deposits in Korea. The Japanese imperialists, too, plundered 360 tons of gold, 200,000 tons of zinc and large quantities of tungsten, copper, quicksilver, antimony, magnesite and other valuable minerals during the 1934-44 period, even according to incomplete data with lowest estimates, issued by the Japanese imperialists.

The rich underground resources today are in the hands of the Korean people in North Korea, except for those in South Korea where the U.S. imperialist occupationists are now exploiting minerals unsystematically for their aggressive war purposes.

Since the liberation from the Japanese imperialist colonialists in 1945, mineral prospecting and exploring operations have been extensively conducted across North Korea, resulting in the discovery of new ore deposits and new minerals, together with improvement and expansion of mines already in operation. The national economy under socialism in various fields, including iron, steel, metallurgical, electric, chemical, machine building and so on has registered a marked growth and placed increasing demands on mining.

A North Korean geological map of one-200,000th scale has been successfully drafted and surveys of mineral deposits in major areas on the scales of one-50,000th and one-10,000th are now steadily under way. Teams of prospectors, explorers, and other geological experts are at work constantly in various parts of North Korea.

To develop mining with an aim to assuring constant supplies of minerals to the expanding national economy, mining machine factories (See the map on page 3, 283rd issue of the People's Korea) were newly built, and many mining engineers and other technical personnel have been trained. As a result, the already tapped major mineral deposits are enough to keep the mining industry going for ten years, iron and bituminous coal mining for over 100 years, and anthracite mining for more than forty years.

In the mining machine factories, workers and engineers have made combined efforts to build various efficient mining machines, including excavators, rocking machines, mining cars, winches, wire ropes, and crawler tractors.

All these are into service in various mines. Along with this, new ore dressing plants have been built, tunnels and shafts and pits have been dug up through the application of most advanced mining engineering and technology.

Furthermore, accident prevention and welfare for miners have been emphasized. Various medical, sanitation, recreation facilities have been set up in mining communities across North Korea, with emphatic attention to safety maintenance.

Thus, the mining industry has produced minerals in excess of its plan every year.

The produced minerals are sent to dressing plants or smelteries nearby to be refined in a commercially accepted form, and are delivered to domestic users and exported. The total production of minerals registered a 15-fold growth in 1963 over 1946.

Korea has the world's largest deposit of magnesite, approximately 6 billion tons. Korean magnesite is exported to socialist and newly independent countries. This photo shows a rocking and transportation at the great expanse of the Machunryung ranges extending from Mt. Baikdoo Paek to the eastern coast. The ranges, are, so to speak, a huge lump of magnesite of unmeasurable size. Most of North Korea's mineral resources are excavated with openpit methods, like this.

Miner-Artists—No Novelty in N. Korea

Recently, tunneller Chang Chul Yoon and transport worker Pak Bong Hak at the Aoji Coal Mine (North Korea's biggest coal mine located on the Korea-Russia border northeast of Pyongyang) have been admitted to the Korean Musicians Union and the Scenarists Society under the Ministry of Culture, respectively, according to information from Pyongyang.

They have created works of art by fully utilizing their experience in their labor, winning favorable reception.

In the past ten odd years, Chang Chul Yoon composed some 150 works for chorus, dance and orchestra, of which a chorus suite "Miners, Ahead for Victory", and "Song of Colliers Ringing Through Mt. Paekdoo" are listed as excellent for their revolutionary lyricism, mirroring the heroic endeavours of the miners.

Transport worker Pak Bong Hak also wrote over 50 dramas and screen plays including a full-length drama entitled "EighthMission" depicting the patriotic struggle of the miners.

Worker-writers are no novelty in North Korea, telling how rich life the working people are leading.

Take an example of the Sungheung Mine, (South Hamgyung Province), dozens of literary and musical works have been produced this year alone. Among them popular are a one-act play "Flowers Bloom Underground" by transport worker Kim Jong Kwon, a poem "You Are With Us" by driller Ryoo Hwi Hong and "Gourd Flower" by transport worker Oh Dong Hwa.

Literary and art circles are playing a big role in providing ample opportunity for the working people across North Korea, through holding various seminars and lectures.

Economic Subordination

Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (13)

Economically, South Korea is also under the strict domination of the U.S. As is clear from the "ROK-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" signed on February 8 of 1961, South Korea is completely subordinated to the U.S. in the economic domain:

The "ROK-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" is the completion of the three former "ROK-U.S. agreements," that is, (A) the December 10, 1948 "ROK-U.S. Aid Agreement," (B) the May 24, 1952 "Agreement Between the ROK and the United Nations Supreme Command on Economic Coordination" and (C) the December 14,1953 "Convention on the Joint Economic Commission for Plans of Economic Reconstruction and Financial Stability."

In the "ROK-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement," South Korea surrenders all its economic powers to the U.S.: Namely, in the (A) agreement, South Korea transfers to the U.S. all its powers on the control of South Korea's domestic resources, currency issuance, finance and credit; of the foreign exchange, and import and export; and of the forcible collection and distribution of rice and grain. In the (B) agreement, the "ROK-U.S. Joint Economic Commission" which is to be set up according to the (C) agreement, has the right to decide the increase rate of revenues from monopolies and taxes, the completion of the budget, the rate of exchange, the sale price of U.S. aid goods in South Korea, and the rulers for use and administration of collateral loan.

Furthermore, the (B) agreement clearly stipulates that "in order to become a part of the general program which assumes it as its objective to give the maximum possible assistance to the military action of the United Nations forces in the Republic of Korea, the ROK-U.S. Joint Economic Commission examines all items concerning the economy and plans of the Republic of Korea."

Articles IV and V of the "ROK-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" state that American merchants and their families in South Korea are to receive treatment equal to that which is accorded to diplomats and are exempt from taxation. And under this agreement the South Koreans are duty bound to furnish on demand all information on economic transactions with Americans.

The "U.S. Operation Mission" in South Korea is given the unlimited powers and controls by a number of agreements and draconic laws: According to the "ROK-U.S. Economic and Technical Agreement" the South Korean "Government" has to grant USOM unlimited authority to inspect and review at any time its economic plans and documents, and is duty bound to submit to it necessary information on economic affairs. (Article Ⅲ of the Agreement)

The ROK branch of the "U.S. Operation Mission" has a staff far greater than the economic departments of the South Korean "Government."

The USOM has branch offices in major cities and port towns in South Korea. The mission has many of its American officials planted as advisers in key economic departments of the government, major banks and state entenprises. Nominally, these advisers are counsellors, but in actuality they have power to give instructions and orders on the strength of "aid." They meddle in and supervise even the management of individual enterprises, to say nothing of the work of the departments of the South Korean "Government."

All major economic policies are today worked out by Americans under the direction of the USOM.

Thus, it is not the economic agencies of the South Korean "Government" but the USOM that controls, and directs the South Korean economy through the supply and distribution of "aid funds" and "aid goods." In the budgetary revenue the U.S. counterpart funds figure conspicuously accounts for 40 to 50 per cent of the total revenue—52 per cent in 1961 and 43 per cent in 1962.

(To be continued)

Saccharin Drives S. Korean "Government" to Bay

The South Korean puppet "prime minister" and all "cabinet members" have recently tendered their resignations en masse to "president" Pak Jung Hi, according to press reports from Seoul.

This is connected with an unrefined saccharin smuggling case which is now developing into a political issue.

In June, the "Hankook Fertilizer Industrial Inc.," a major affiliate of South Korea's "Samsung Business Combine," smuggled into South Korea from Japan some 2,000 bags of saccharin labelled "cement" allegedly meant for the construction of a fertilizer factory. This smuggling act was associated with a scheme of the Pak Jung Hi gang to raise "political funds" through comprador capitalists.

In South Korea, saccharin is on the contraband list and its import is forbidden by law. But the comprador capitalists openly bring in contraband goods with the connivance of the puppet authorities.

Needless to say, those involved in this smuggling case were to be punished severely according to the "Law on Sterner Penalties for Special Criminals."

But, the Pak Jung Hi gang tried to gloss it over by fining "Samsung" lightly under the "Customs Law."

This has touched off the indignation of the South Korean public. Newspapers opened fire on the "Samsung Business Combine" as well as on the puppet authorities. Political circles demanded that the saccharin smugglers "be shot on the Jong-ro thoroughfare," saying that the smuggling case was committed with the connivance of the "government" authorities.

The new facts on the smuggling case are being brought to light in the puppet National Assembly.

According to press reports from Seoul, a "presidential aide," the "deputy finance minister" and the South Korean "ambassador" to Japan are involved in the saccharin smuggling by the "Samsung Business Combine." This was revealed on Sept. 27 by an opposition assemblyman during an interpellation in the puppet National Assembly on the case.

According to him, a "presidential aide" even instructed the "minister of justice" and the "prosecutor general" to hush up the scandal.

It was also revealed by an opposition assemblyman that the "Sakamoto Textile Company," another business magnate in Seoul, made a fabulous profit by smuggling in and after January, 1964, quantities of "Tetoron" disguised as raw cotton with the connivance of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Furthermore, at a parliamentary hearing on the case held on Sept. 22 assemblyman Kim Doo Han accused the "cabinet members" of corruption and threw a bucketful of human filth at the "prime minister" and other "cabinet members" present there.

All this reflects political confusion in the puppet ruling circles.

Meanwhile, according to a report of Dongyang Tongshin, a certain Li of the "Samsung Business Combine" allegedly committed another crime of smuggling. The report said he smuggled on Aug. 12 refrigerators, electric washing machines and teletypes in connivance with Pak Jung Hi, and in March, April and May, he also illegally brought in chemical goods and machines under the disguise of "materials for construction of factories."

In addition, Li secretly brought from Japan about 11,500 bearings on the contraband list and 3,500 tons of chemicals disguised as raw materials for fertilizer.

At present, the saccharin smuggling scandal is arousing strong indignation among all strata of the South Korean people, according to radio reports from Seoul.

Students of Seoul University in a statement issued on Sept. 27, demanded the "government" put on trial the "Samsung Business Combine."

"If the 'government' ignores public opinion, the students will not sit idly," the statement warned.

The angry students declared that if their demand was not met, they would not "hesitate to resort to action."

People in the Yungdeungpo district, Seoul, staged a demonstration on Sept. 26 against the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The ignominious case of smuggling 'saccharin' from Japan, in which Pak Jung Hi "Government" officials were exposed to have been involved, touched off demonstrations and mass rallies demanding overthrow of the corrupt puppet regime. Photo shows a demonstrator forcibly being separated by puppet police from his fellow demonstrators. (Sept. 26, in Seoul)

Demonstrators, enraged by the scandal involving comprador capitalists patronized by the Pak Jung Hi clique, carried placards bearing the words "Shoot the smugglers!" marching through the street, and scattered leaflets reading: "Down with the Pak regime, smuggler backers!" "Down with the smugglers!" and "Dissolve the dung-smeared incompetent 'National Assembly'!"

Earlier, on Sept. 24, over 2,000 inhabitants in Riri, North Cholla Province, held a rally flaying the smuggling case.

They shouted "Down with the Pak regime which patronizes the smuggler tycoons!" and "Repeal the South Korea-Japan Treaty!"

The April Revolution Comrades Council, one of the organizations that took part in the April 19 Uprising, issued on Sept. 22 a statement accusing the authorities involved in the scandal, and demanding the case and its back-stage maneuvers be brought to light entirely and immediately.

Students of the commercial department of Koryu University on Sept. 22 held a demonstration after holding a rally, shouting their demand: "The business combine involved in the scandal should severely be punished!"

Evils and corruption can not be rooted out in South Korea unless the treacherous Pak Jung Hi clique is thrown overboard.

Lot of S. Korean Puppet Soldiers in S. Vietnam

More South Korean troops taken to South Vietnam by the Pak Jung Hi clique and the U.S. imperialists are meeting a dog's death. Recently, one "ROK" soldier revealed in messages sent to his native land the plight of South Korean puppet troops dispatched to South Vietnam as a bullet shield of the U.S. Forces there. The messages are addressed by a certain Pak, private of the South Korean puppet Army, to his girl friend in South Korea.

In one of his letters, he wrote:

"How can I describe the fear that grips us when we come into contact with 'Viet Cong'!" he said, and went on:

"Each time I go into action, I feel this is the end of me. I am haunted by the thought of death all the time. I hope there will be no attack by 'Viet Cong' tonight..!"

In his letter of Jan. 12 last, he describes the sad feeling with which he left the homeland and his mother last October. "You can hardly imagine," he said, "how I felt when I stepped on board a Vietnam-bound American transport from No. 3 wharf of the Pusan Port. As I was taking a farewell look at the landscape of the homeland, I thought of death. I could barely murmur the word 'farewell,' picturing my frail mother in my mind. I soon found out that all colleagues were from poor families like me; there was not even a rich man's son."

In another letter dated Mar. 5, he dwells on national discrimination and maltreatment South Korean boys were undergoing at the hands of the Yankees on the Vietnam front. He says in part:

"Why are the 'ROK' Army soldiers so poor? Poverty is falling on us like a shadow even on this battlefront. A U.S. Army private 2nd class gets altogether 380 dollars a month and Aussies, Filipinos, New Zealanders and Thailanders all receive better treatment than we. While doing twice as much fighting as others, we get only 30 dollars.

"A few days ago, one of my buddies, 2nd class private, was killed, hit by a 'Viet-Cong bullet. As he was breathing his last, he begged his platoon leader to remit his last salary to his wife and children in Inchon. Just think of it! We are risking our lives for only one dollar a day."

Sometimes, he wondered what he was fighting for in the jungles. At such a moment, he wrote: "Vietnam's tragedy is our tragedy in that one and the same nation is split into two. And both nations are poor. All this gives me food for much thought."

"Has yesterday's parting meant today's journey to the world beyond? Why were you taken to the journey of no return? You could not uphold the good cause by fighting in Vietnam. You left only disgrace behind you. What a lot! What is there to clear this sorrow off my heart?" so wail bereaved family members clinging to the cold tombstone of their deceased son.

Increasing "ROK" Casualties

Nearly 6,000 South Korean puppet troops died a dog's death in the first nine months of this year in Binh Dinh and Phu Yen Provinces, South Vietnam, according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

The puppet troops who were sent to South Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique, are committing rape, arson, plunder and murder, operating mainly in these two provinces.

"ROK" Atrocities In Vietnam Condemned

The Vietnamese paper "Thong Nhat," in its article, strongly condemned the heinous crimes committed by South Korean puppet troops in South Vietnam at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, according to a report of the VNA from Hanoi on Sept. 24.

The paper wrote:

Since January this year, South Korean puppet soldiers raided 11 villages in Binh Dinh and Yen Provinces, murdering more than 1,000 people, burning down thousands of houses, taking away thousands of tons of grain and butchering thousands of domestic animals.

In their raids on the southern Tuy Hoa district, Phu Yen Province, they massacred 300 people and burnt down all the houses in 10 hamlets. During another attack on 11 hamlets in Binh An village, Binh Dinh Province, they killed 288 people. Thirty-nine of them were burnt to death, 86 killed by poison gas in a cave and all the people of nine families were wiped out.

Some Comments on the Eighth World Soccer Cup

Korean journal "Cheyook" (Physical Culture) carried an article on the recent 8th World Cup. The article is contributed by **Koo Il Sun**, *a correspondent who accompanied the football delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the 8th World Cup. It reads in full:*

The 8th World Cup presented the world football circles with a number of questions, over which diverse views have been aired to this day since more than one month ago, among the world football fans and people at large.

The delegation of our country took part for the first time in the championships with the expectation and hope that the World Cup would be a venue for demonstrating a high degree of football technique and sportsmanship before the world and contributing to the development of the world's football.

In a total of four games in the group matches and quarterfinals our players did their level best to honor sportsmanship and display their physical strength and technique.

After beating the Italian team, one of the "favorites" of the World Cup, our players came out as the first team from Asia in the history of the World Cup to advance to the quarterfinals. Here, too, our team gave a good account of itself in the match with the Portuguese team, another "favorite" of the World Cup.

Although some people were prejudiced against us, our players obtained fine results, winning high acclamation in the world football arena.

The success of our players at the World Cup marked a victory for our Party's physical culture policy based on the ideas of *Juche* (national identity) and demonstrated the political and moral features of our youths trained by our Party.

However, in the course of the world championships we were given to see a number of instances which are detrimental to the healthy development of football in the world and to sportsmanship.

The aim of physical culture and sports is, after all, to further develop physical strength, functions and fitness and enhance collective spirit, comradeship, will power, discipline, sense of responsibility, etc.

All games should serve to develop mass physical culture and sports and become a medium for mass education. Therefore, a definite amount of physical, technical and moral preparedness are demanded of players.

PLAYERS

It is regrettable to note here that acts contrary to such demand of sports were evidenced in no small cases in the recent World Cup games. The first to be mentioned was rude acts of players of some countries in the matches. It seemed that the sole aim of these players was to win the game by any and all means.

It goes without saying that players want to win international games because the issue concerns the honor of the nation.

Korean footballers receiving an enthusiastic welcome from crowds of people on returning home. (↑) Forward Pak Doo Ik (right) scores past Italian goalkeeper. He made a strong shoot from 15 metres to the enemy goal in the 42 minutes in the first half. (↓)

One may face either victory or defeat in the game. Of course, one does not want to be a loser. But, the players, even if they lose the game, will gain experience and learn from it and will contribute something to the development of football.

If players win games by rudeness, trampling underfoot sportsmanship, what glory is there to the victory?

Players faithful to sportsmanship should respect the rules and demands of sports irrespective of the issue and should bear in mind, first of all, the sound development of world football.

It was quite natural that rough players were made the target of massive criticism in the recent world championships.

For the sound development of world football, rough play should be criticized by unbiased public opinion and it should never be repeated.

REFEREES

One more thing we regret is the unfair acts of some referees at the World Cup.

The referee should faithfully abide by the rules and bear full responsibility for enabling the game to be played on the basis of lofty sportsmanship.

And every condition must be ensured for all players so that they may demonstrate their technique to the full, freed from any undue psychological excitement or physical or mental restraints.

However, some referees at the World Cup acted otherwise. They were partial in applying rules, which we experienced ourselves. One typical case of unjust ruling was provided by Israeli referee Ashkenasi.

In acting as referee for our match with the Portuguese team he apparently set out with an ulterior motive. From the beginning he tried to make things hard for us and easy for the opponent. When our boys, taking the initiative, were about to make a goal, the referee booked one of our players for a trifle, in the meanwhile giving time for the adversary to regroup its force and put up a defence wall.

He was generous toward the misbehaviors of our opponent and strict toward our boys.

It was only natural that the Israeli referee should have invited much criticism from many football columnists. French radio pointblankly stated that the referee was "unfair" and French paper "L'equipe" wrote that the penalty kick granted against the Korean team was "debatable."

Tunisian journal "La Jeune Afrique" wrote that the referee took sides with the Portuguese team in applying penalty and UAR papers revealed a shady dealing between Ashkenasi and the Portuguese team.

Thus laying bare the misconduct of some eferees staining the records of the World Cup, we deem it necessary to prevent such occurrences in the future for the sound development of the world's football.

MONEY-MAKING

It was particularly disgusting to learn that football is regarded as a source of money-making and a pastime in some countries.

We saw that the healthy development of world soccer is impeded by its falling a prey to the dollar and speculative business.

Soccer matches affected by such trend are more like business shows than sports games. Hence the rude, win-by-whatever-means play and violation of sportsmanship by some players and referees. We found that some national teams were composed under the back-stage wire-pullings of soccer brokers.

In the London Cup, truth to tell, footballers from some countries played solely for victory which they linked with money-making and some referees failed to conduct games fairly. All this is connected with the commercialization of sports. A Western paper surely had this in mind when it wrote: "In our (Western) world where gold is almighty, some footballers fight till the last ounce of strength drains away for a few dollars promised to them."

Other papers said: "Italian defeat by North Korea upset the sports conception based on gold." "Die is cast. This is condemnation of the system which crippled the Italian football, condemnation of the gold legs and claptrap." Cheering parties also behave unseemly when sports become the source of money-making and gambling. So acted the Italian rooters in the London Cup. When the last chance of success of their team was gone, one of them was rude enough to throw his bugle at our player. This gives us some idea of their morality and culture.

RACISM

We also resented the introduction of racism and chauvinism in international sports.

It is a publicly recognized rule that politics must not be drawn into physical culture and sports, nor racial discrimination be tolerated. The original purpose of physical culture and sports rules out such practices. But those imbued with racism and chauvinism heaped abuses on the Korean football team, looking down upon it.

The success of the Korean team at the championships was a blow to the racists. The myth about European superiority burst like soap bubbles.

It is high time, we think, that regional proportion of participants in the World Cup was reexamined, for it was formulated at a time when Europe and Latin America monopolized the world's football. The world championships for Jules Rimet Cup has a history of some forty years. But actually they have been no more than championships for Europe and Latin America. Ten teams are invited from Europe as against only one from Asia, Africa and Oceania where there are 55 per cent of the countries of the world.

If the World Cup is to become an arena where the best football teams from all parts of the world compete, excellent teams should be invited from the six continents without discrimination.

We demand that this question be justly solved so that the best teams of the world can be selected, the level of the world football technique be correctly measured and the world's football developed onto a higher level.

We think it quite natural that public opinion is mounting on these questions at home and abroad in connection with the world championships. We keenly realize this need through our own experience at the London Cup.

We hold that the sports and soccer circles interested in the sound development of world physical culture and sports should seriously discuss these questions and correct past mistakes.

We will spare no efforts for further development of Korean football and for the healthy development of the world's soccer.

The People's Korea
Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in the People's Korea.